AN ISSUE IN MORALS AND POLITICS

Succinct Review of the Battle Begun by Brigham Young Forty-Five Years Ago-Mormonism Versus Americanism.

With the admission of Utah as a state will close the longest, and, when all the facts and circumstances are taken into the account, one of the most interesting struggles for statehood in American history. For a period of more than forty-five years Utah has been an issue in American morals and American politics, and some of the time has been a burning issue. When in 1856 the platform of the republican national con-vention branded slavery and polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism," a phrase was used which became historic, and in the popular mind Utah has since been the land of the "twin relic." Just as slavery was the bar to southern progress, prosperity and civilization, so Mormon polygamy has been the bar to Utah's statehood.

When the Mormons were expelled in 1846 from Nauvoo, Ill., says the Boston Advertiser, it was evident to the leaders that if they were to have peace in the development of their religion, they must find a home apart from others, and to find such a home apart from others, and to find such a home was their object during the time they remained in camp among the Pottawattamies and the Omahas in Missouri. During the war with Mexico the services of a Mormon battalion had been accepted by the government, and these soldiers had been sent across the continent for service in California. The Salt Lake region had attracted their attention. That American civilization would ever reach seemed almost impossible, and the leaders elleved that here they might find their new holy land with its desert and Dead sea, its river Jordan, Mount of Olives, Gallilee lake, and scores of other features of its Asian prototype. The migration to the Sait Lake re-gion was determined upon, and the first detachment of pioneer settlers under the lead Orson Pratt began the Mormon settlement of Utah on the 23d of July, 1847, and a month later the settlement was formally named the "City of the Great Lake." The migration continued through the year.

THE LAND OF PROMISE. By the beginning of the year 1848 there were at least 5,000 persons in the Salt Lake valley, and free from outside interference had begun the building of their peculiar commonwealth. According to the census returns of 1850, this population had then in-creased to 11,354, of whom about 53 per cent were males, and 6,000 were residents of Salt Lake City. The agitation for statehood had already begun; but it was a peculiar state which was desired. The Mormon church is a politico-religious organization. Its theory then, whatever may be the case now, wa that the church is a government of God, and not responsible to any other government on earth conflicting with it. At the start there was a fundamental divergence between this organization and the United States govern-

At the first the settlers were entirely un der the control of their ecclesiastical leaders Brigham Young, as the successor of Joseph Brigham Young, as the successor of Joseph Smith, was civil as well as spiritual dictator. But early in 1849 a convention was summoned of "the inhabitants of that portion of upper California lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountains." It met at Salt Lake City on the 4th of March, drafted a constitution, which a few days later was adopted, and a processingly government. and a provisional government was organized under the name of the state of Descret. The tract of country claimed for this new state extended from latitude 33 to the border of Oregon, and from the Rocky mountains to the Sierra Nevadas, together with a large portion of southern California. A state government, with al the machinery of execu-live, judicial and military departments was set up, Brigham Young, as a matter of course, being elected governor, and this done tongress was informed that the new state was ready for admission to the union. It was certainly a novel and bold experiment which was attempted. A population numbering less than one-fifth of the number required statehood undertook to constitute them selves into a sovereign and independent state, with a vast extent of territory, and then calmly awaited the action of congress.

MORMON ASSURANCE. The memorial sent to Washington indicated, to say the least, supreme assurance. Congress was reminded that it had failed to provide a civil government for any portion of the territory ceded by the republic of Mexico; that the revolver and bowie knife had so far been the law of the land; that for their own safety they had organized a state government in harmony with nationa civil polity; that there was an ample population for its support, and they therefore asked that their constitution be ratified, and that the state of Descret be admitted to the union on an equal fooing with other states, "or to such other form of civil government as your wisdom and magnanimity may award to the people of Descret." The new state ald not wait for congressional action, but proceeded immediately to business. It created countles, granted town and city charters, set up courts, levied taxes, made apriations, organized police and military establishments and gave land grants to th leading saints with a remarkable liberality.

agent sent to Washington with the constitution did not meet with a very warm reception. It was not till December 27, 1849, that Senator Douglas presented the memorial and constitution, and it was immediately referred to the committee territories. The memorial of Babbitt, the agent, asking for admission to the house as a delegate, was reported upon unfavorably by Said the com-"The memorialist comes as the representative of a state, but of a state not the union, and therefore not entitled to a representation here. The admission of Mr Babbitt would be a quasi recognition of the legal existence of the state of Deseret; and no act should be done by this house which, by implication, may give force and vitality to a political organization extra conand independent of the laws of the United States.

SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE. It is worthy of note that it was only after a long debate and by a vote of 108 to 77 that this report was adopted. But something this report was adopted. had to be done, and in September, 1850, the territory of Utah, shorn largely of its claimed proportions, was erected out of the self-constituted state of The bills creating Utah and New Mexico territories were a part of the famou compromise measures of 1850, which were supposed by their promoters to have forever settled the slavery question. The discussion of the Utah bill was all over the question of permitting slavery in the territory and it passed with the proviso that when admitted as a state it should be with without slavery, as the constitute provide at the time of admission. constitution should

Utah territory has from the outset been he home of the Mormons. Gentiles have settled there, indeed, but the Mormons have been in the majority and in the ascendant there should be constant friction and conflict between the Mormon hierarchy and the United States was inevitable. Her history is stained by some of the foulest on record. The stories of the Gunnison, and the Mountain Meadow Massacre are not pleasant historical chapters. The territory was in a state of war against the govern ment in 1857-58, and the hierarchy The war in Kansas was for freedom that in Utah was in defense of a disloyal, rebellious hierarchy. The hope of the hierarchy for the preservation of its power and for polygamy lay at the beginning in statehoood, and at each crisis in its affairs statehood has been sought means of escape from the authority of the

DEFIANCE OF YOUNG. The federal officials were virtually forced to leave the territory in September, 1851, and there was none left to dispute the authority of Brigham Young as governor. By an act of the legislature in 1853 voting by ballot elections was practicaly abolished and Mormon hierarchy was supreme. 1856, another state constitution was adopted under the style of the state but congress would have none of it, and the troublesome Utah war, in which General Harvey was in command of the United States forces, followed. In 1862 another attempt to secure statehood was made. On the 17th of March Young issued a proclamation, styling himself governor elect, calling a general assembly, and ordered the election of sounters to congress. The reply to this was the introduction in the senate of a bill by Senator Merrill "to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States." This bil was not enacted, nor did the appeal for admission as a state receive much attention. Doubts as to the loyally of the Mormons to the union cause were too prevalent in Washington for this.

The antagonism between the federal and The antagonism between the receral and the local authorities continued until what is known as the Poland bill passed congress and became a law in 1874. This regulated the courts and judiciary of the territory, and under it some batter semblance of law and order prevailed. But the twin relic, the Mormon evil, still remained. Plans for the statistics and for the its abolition were numerous, and for the most part impracticable. The Edmunds act of March 22, 1882, was the outcome of this discussion. It made polygamy a crime punishable by disfranchisement and other heavy penalties, and placed the terri-tory under the control of a federal commission. This act led to another a tempt to secure admission to the union. A constitusecure admirsion to the union. A constitu-tion was drawn up and was presented to congress by Delegate Caine, with the usual result. The country had determined that Uah should be purged of polygamy as an institution before statehood should be con-sidered, and the commission entered upon its work. Opinions differ as to its thoroughness. The Mormon hierarchy professes itself to have abandoned polygamy as a tenet of the Mormon faith. The new constitution now approved by congress prohibits it. The territory has ample population, is wealthy, materially prosperous, and has every promise of a brilliant state career.

NERVE CARRIED HIM THROUGH.

An Indian Agent Who "Got" the Three Murderers of an Old Man. tall, keen-eyed, square-shouldered, sandy-haired man, with a countenance that bespoke a quiet and reserved nature, strolled out of the Hotel Lawrence the other morning and walked slowly up E street in Washington toward Newspaper Row. As he passed an army officer stepped forward and shook hands with him cordially and then rejoined his companions, "Do you know who that is?" said the military man to a Star reporter. "No?

Well, that's ex-Special Agent Cooper of the Indian office. Everybody in the far west knows Jim Cooper. He has nerve enough to supply a whole family of mountain lions and have enough left to equip several companies of hard riding Indian fighters. During the stormy times at Pine Ridge agency several years ago Cooper was a strong factor in settling matters with the Indians, being present there as a civilian representative present there as a civilian representative of the government. His fame had preceded him to Pine Ridge from the Tongue River reservation of the Northern Cheyennes, up in Montana, where he followed a career that was full of exciting adventures.

"One incident that may give you some idea as to the character of the man oc-curred up on the Tongue River reservation n the latter part of the '80's, when Cooper was temporarily acting as the agent there Two Indian boys, as young unmarried In-dians are called, about 19 or 20 years of age respectively, had murdered a white man Cooper called the Cheyennes together and they numbered about 400 warriors at that and equally as many squaws, who are pretty near as good as warriors when it comes to a ruction, and told them that the boys would have to be brought in and delivered up to answer for their crime. The Indians said they didn't know where the boys were. and Cooper very plainly told them that they were lying. Then they asked him how many ponies he would take to let up in the prosecution of the criminals, and Cooper said that he wouldn't listen to any such taik as that, but that what he wanted was the boys and that he wanted them brought in without any further palayering or subterfuge or delay. The father of one of the boys grew very in-dignant at Cooper's determined stand and said that the boys would come in all right, but that Cooper was too big a coward to

"This was the Indian way of challenging Cooper to a fight. He never wineed, but got mad in turn. He told the gathering that the whole Cheyenne tribe couldn't scare him, and that he proposed to get those boys in spite of all of them and see that Then he rammed a few handfuls of ammunition into his pocket, took up his rifle and started out. The Cheyennes ranged themselves round on the bluffs and waited for the fun to begin, ready to take hand in an instant, if necessary. Cooper knew that if he showed the slightest signs of nervous-ness or fear the Indians would make short work of him, burn everything in sight and go cavorting off the reservation. But he grew mighty lonesome, for all the white employes of the reservation had become scared and gone to hiding. He called on the six or seven Indian police that were on duty at the reservation to stand by him however, and took the precaution to send one of them after a cavalry troop, I think it

neet them.

was troop A of the First, that was camped down on the Lame Deer. "Pretty soon Cooper saw a couple of Chey-ennes in full war paint and regalia riding like mad down the trail toward the agency They were the boys who had murdered old man. As they came within range the agent raised his rifle and plugged one of them so good and hard that he rolled off his pony and gave up the ghost without a single kick. The other one began circling around and around for a little while, as Indians do, getting ready for a rush, and Cooper awaited his opportunity to get a good shot at him, when the cavalry troop appeared. Then came the strangest part o the proceeding. The young Indian charges directly at the line of United States soldiers and went right through it, wounding four horses as he did so. But when he had gor through somebody whirled that troop around and the result was that in less than three wags of a sheep's tail Mr. Indian boy was as full of holes as any piece of honeycomb

you ever saw in your life.
"There was no more trouble at the Tongue River reservation while Cooper was there and the Cheyennes respected him. You mustn't imagine from this fact that the northern Cheyenne is a weak specimen of the Indian. Those fellows at Tongue river were the very same who were taken down to Indian Territory many years ago and escaped and were not overhauled or stoppe until they had gone north to within fifty o sixty miles of Pine Ridge, and the govern ment didn't try to get them to go back any more. They are ficrce to a degree and the best fighters that live today, but still the upright in their dealings and the acter of their lives may be appreciated when the fact is known that there is not a w among the Northern Cheyennes who is not perfectly virtuous."

THE LONG AND THE SHORT

The Husband Seven Feet Tall and the Wife

Less Than Five. John Pell and his wife are not mates-not in the fullest sense of the word, says the Chicago Tribune. He is seven feet one inch tall and she is only four feet five inches. Then they have a boy who is turning 7 years, who weighs twice as much as his mother and is about as tail. Pell is a big, hearty, good-natured fellow who doesn't look a day over 18. He is 28. His wife is a vivacious little body and flutters around her His wife is a husband like a dove around a cote. She is as solicitous for his welfare and looks to his goings and comings as carefully as though he were a little babe. The boy is a hearty, bright lad who looks to be 7.

They were romantically married. They ame from near Penobscot, Me. She was the daughter of a poor farmer and appar ently had no promising future, while John's prospects were bright, he belonging to well-to-do family. The young woman's parents gave John no encouragement when after a courtship of six months he asked t marry her. They manifested decided oppo-sition. John one night went over to his Dulcinea's domicile, which was a two-story one, and whistled like all good, romantic lovers. This brought his fair one to a second story window. John stood on a box and lifted her down. They went to the town, got a license and were married that nigh They were eventually forgiven by the bride's parents and have lived with them even They are going to southern Califor since:

nia, where he will take up fruit farming. Balloon goes up at Courtland.

BRYAN MUST DECIDE SOON

May Win Populist Support for Senator by Stumping for Populist State Ticket.

THIS CONDITION IS AN ULTIMATUM

People's Party Will Indorse Him for Governor Only on Condition that He Joins the Party-Plans of the Democrats.

The young and ambitious congressman from the First Nebraska district, William Jennings Bryan, is likely to be ground between the upper and nether millstones of politics this fall in a manner that will be as surprising to himself as it will be painful to his friends. The young man is paying the penalty of a too anxious desire to assume the sole direction of his party, as well as to stand in the role of a confidential adviser to a third party. As he might have expected, his own party leaders resent his forwardness and the third party people look upon his advice so freely tendered with filly concealed suspicion.

There is probably no one in the state who has the right to assert that Congressman Bryan desires to be a candidate for governor on a fusion ticket. There is probably no one who can assert with authority that he has worked or waited for that end. If

the young man himself were to be accused of such an ambition, he would deny it.

But in spite of this fact, it is certain that the leaders of the administration wing of the Nebraska democracy believe that such is Mr. Bryan's ambition. They believe it so strongly that they have arranged a carrefully designed scheme which will make it absolutely imscheme which will make it absolutely im-possible for Bryan or any of his free silver democratic friends to accept a nomination from the populist party without first openly and publicly announcing his divorcement from the democratic party. The plan to hold a late democratic convention will prevent Bryan or any other free silver democrat from obtaining a populist indorsement. This is certain.

is certain. But the populists themselves have also aid their plans for Mr. Bryan's discomfiture. The chairman of the populist state central committee has but recently returned from a tour through a large part of the state, during which he consulted with a ma-fority of the members of the executive committee. He has discovered that the populist leaders are opposed to the indorsement of Bryan for govenor unless be breaks absolutely with the democratic party and openly declares himself a populist.

Senator Allen has agreed to take the stump in Nebraska for the populist ticket on September 15, and continue the campaign until election day closes the contest. Mr. Bryan will be invited to do the same. If he will take the stump and work for the election of the populist candidates, he can have the support of the populists for United States sen-ator. He can have this support under no other circumstances or conditions.

Mr. Bryan will hardly disavow his desire to be the succes ful candidate for United States sensior to succeed Senator Mander-son. He has hoped all along to receive the support of both democrats and independents. The administration democrats are deter-mined that Bryan shall not be the next democratic senator from Nebraska, provided that a democrat can be elected. They are determined for two rea ons. One is that they do not want a United States senator who will take issue with the administration. and the other is that they hope to throttle the free silver element in the democratic party in this state.

In view of the situation, Bryan's wanderings within the next few weeks will be waited for with no little interest by men of

GOLDEN WEDDING AND DIVORCE The Aged Wife of a California Millionaire Asks for Legal Separation.

John Bryson is probably the richest man, or at least one of the wealthiest, in southern California. He is about 75 years old, and last March he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with great justice was done, and dared the father to let the murderers know what he said. banks and owns the celebrated Bryson block. banks and owns the celebrated Bryson block on the corner of Second and Spring streets, Los Angeles, one of the finest edifices on the coast, and has been mayor of Los An-

Despite his years, "Uncle John," as he is familiarly known, is a gay Lothario. has often been said that Mrs. Bryson would sue for a divorce, but until last month she submitted patiently to circumstances. Bryson has seven sons, and they are tryin their best to bring about a reconcilis tion between their parents, for the result of the pending litigation on the big for tune of the family is something in which all the members of the family have a lively

interest. The old couple were married in a little town in Pennsylvania fifty odd years ago. Fortune was kind to the husband and he gathered wealth. Children were the pair, and health, wealth and happiness formed a triumvirate of the choicest con-ditions men strive so eagerly to obtain. Of late years, however, it has been whispered that there has been trouble. Wifely protestations in the earlier stages of the troubl caused a temporary cessation of the alleged peccadilloes of the husband, but the defendant took the bit into his strong teeth and there was no checking his fatuity, in despair Mrs. Bryson finally resorted to the courts. The complaint is particularly specific all along the line and who has smiled on Mr. Bryson with favor is men tioned. A demand is also made for half the community property, which is supposed to be of the value of \$2,000,090. The document also contains allegations of crue treatment, and the period of cruelty cover one year and a haif, and that of frivolity three years. As soon as the complaint was filed Mrs. Bryson left the city and Mr. Bry son is engaged in searching out her where abouts in order to settle the difficulties and arrange a reconciliation.

MODERN CHIVALRY.

Ext net.

The Spirit of Sir Walter is by No Means

She was a fair West Philadelphian who had just returned from a shopping tour in the city, says the Press. She carried three bundles-too precious to be left for delivery wagon-and a mackintosh and two boxes of candy also balanced in uncertain equilibrium about her. He was a big, plain, everyday workingman, and his weapon was a pick with which he waged successful war upor the cobblestones and the dirt of a badly ittle strips of wood were supposed to be nough at the point where she dismounts from the car to enable foot passengers to cross the muddy thorougnfare, but just she came opposite the man a little tilt of the flimsy pontoon bridge sent one of he daintily shod feet up to the ankle into a fine yellow mud hole, and when she drew it out t was a sight to make one weep, could not go on without nopelessly soiling the edge of her skirt. She could not steep for bundles. She stood in petrified perplex-

Then the spirit of Sir Walter Raleigh showed itself. The pick was dropped and the man grabbed a little stick and said "Wait, miss, an' I'll clean yer shoe off." There seemed to be nothing else to do, s she waited. The rest of the gang leaned o their picks and shovels and watched th scene out of the corners of their eyes. When he had done all the execution he could with he stick and quite a respectable pile of clay had been scraped from the small shoe ha whisked out a red bandana hand-kerchief, a sort of substitute for Raleigh's crimson cloak, and still kneeling before her, notwithstanding her protest that he would get it dirty, proceeded to clean the shoe with that. She thanked him and walked down the street, with a little blush on he cheek. He touched his well-worn hat and gazed after her for a few moments, then stuffed the bandanna in his overalls pocket. saying: "It wasn't very clean, anyhow, and was again a common laboring man.

New York Bank Failure. NEW YORK, July 22.-The Sherman bank at Eighteenth and Broadway has gone into

liquidation. This step is undoubtedly due to

the set back which the bank received last April when it suffered a heavy run and its affairs were examined by State Superintendent Preston. The bank successfully weathered the very heavy run, but though it was officially declared solvent and its directors were known to be rich and reliable, few of the depositors who withdrew their accounts resumed business relations with the bank.

STROMSBURG EXCURSIONSISTS.

Norfolk Citizens Entertain Several Hundred

Visitor from Nebraska Towns. STROMSBURG, Neb., July 22.-(Special Telegram to The Reg.)-One of the most succassful excursion parties ever undertaken in this part of the state left here this morning for Norfolk under the management of Conductor Flynn. There were 320 excursionists accompanied by the Stromsburg Cornet band and the fire department. The coaches were appropriately decorated with banners and ottoes representing the thriving city of

NORFOLK, Neb., July 22 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A train of sixteen pas-senger coaches filled with about 1,200 excursionists, anxious to see the metropolis of north Nebraska, was brought into this city by the Union Pacific from Stromburg, David City, Columbus and intermediate points. Many of the cars were decorated and had banners. A match game of ball, David City against

Norfolk, resulted in a victory for David Hundreds visited the sugar factory and he asylum for the insane and other points interest, while others took delight in a on the steamer running on the North

AMONG NEBRASKA EDUCATORS. Several Successful County Teachers In-

stitutes Closed Last Week. KEARNEY, Neb., July 22 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The most successful teachers' institute ever held in this county closed Friday night. At the close of the session the teachers of the county who were present made Superintendent Wilsey a present of a fine upholstered chair, and passed resolutions thanking him and his corps of teachers for the success of the institute from an educational standpoint. SEWARD, Neb., July 22.—(Special to The

Bee.)—Yesterday closed a two weeks' session of the teachers' institute, under the direction of Superintendent Healey. The attendance has been much larger than ever before, there being 144 enrolled. Superintendent Healey had prepared an excellent program of lectures, in addition to the regular routine of institute work, and had secured an excellent corps of instructors for the meeting. The lectures were largely attended, and proved to be very interesting and profitable to the teachers. The Adelphian quartet of Crete gave a concert

to the teachers at the Congregational church Thursday evening, TEKAMAH, Neb., July 22.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Burt County Teachers' institute closed yesterday after a most successful session. It was the largest attended of any institute in the history of the county. It was conducted by Superintendent C. F. Beck, assisted by Prof. A. V. Sun-derlin of this city, Prof. D. E. Reese of Oak-land, and Mrs. Ida Notson of Omaha. Several fine lectures were given during the ses-

Fatal Runaway at Fremont.

FREMONT, July 22 .- (Special to The Bee.) While Henry Richards, about 17 years of age, was engaged in lighting the street gas lamps at 9 o'clock last evening his horse became unmanageable and ran in front of a stock train at the Broad street crossing over the Elkhorn track, and Richards was so badly crushed that he died at 1 o'clock this morn

Frank Wagner, one of the dozen of suspicious characters captured by the police on Friday, was, with his pals, brought before Police Judge Holmes for trial yesterday and he at once notified the judge that he should immediately commence suit against the city for damage for false imprisonment, and the judge gave him sixty days in the county jail, with a diet of bread and water, saying the seclusion might better enable him to prepare his case.

P. C. Brownell, one of the leading hop dealers of central New York, is the guest of Theron Nye.

Coronor Martin has commenced suit against the supervisors of Dodge county for his fees for the inquest upon the body of the unknown brakeman who was shot and died in this county, although the body was first discovered on the top of a box car on an eastbound train fust over the line in Douglas The bill was rejected at the last session of

the board. Etkhorn's Proposed Mill.

ELKHORN, Neb., July 22 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Charles Schleip of Bennington has submitted a proposition to the people of Elkhorn and vicinity that provides for he erection here of a flouring mill of fifty barrels daily capacity, providing he is given bonus of \$1,000. The mill when it shall have been completed will cost \$8,000. The proposition meets with general favor among the business men and at a mass meeting held last night a committee was an pointed to meet Schleip and get the matter in tangible shape. The bonus asked will be raised by subscription and it is now thought not be necessary to go outside of town to raise the amount. Ord Personals.

ORD, Neb., July 22 .- (Special to The Bee.) -Messrs, Charles B. Coffin, George H. Milford, Harold Foght and Edgar A. Littler left Tuesday morning for Hastings to take part n the tennis tournament there. Mrs. Dexter of Chicago, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. John C. Work eft for her home Wednesday morning. Mrs. E. N. Mitchell and sister, M. lughes, left Thursday morning for Kearney n a visit to friends there.

Rev. F. M. Bacon, the pastor of the Episcopal church, has received a call to hurch in Minnesota, and will leave in a few lays for his new charge.

Blaine County Politics. BREWSTER, Neb., July 22 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Politics in Blaine county as yet have not been agitated to any great extent. The republicans have a good, clear ma-

jority in this county, the populists having A. M. Robbins of Ord will receive the support of the local delegates in the Omahi convention for attorney general. For gov-ernor the republicans are about evenly divided between Majors and MacColl.

Good Crops in Blaine County. BREWSTER, Neb., July 22 .- (Special to The Ree.)-Blaine county now has the pros pect for the largest crop of corn in its his tory. The hay crop, although rather light, will be more than sufficient for the de-mands of home stock growers, and every day parties are coming here looking for winter feed for cattle and horses. This in sures the farmers a good price for all their rough feed.

Personal Rights League Active. NEBRASKA CITY, July 22.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The Personal Rights league held an enthusiastic meeting this afternoon and elected the following officers: President, Theodore Webering; vice president, Anton Zimmerer; secretary, Jacob Bentley; treasurer, R. C. Greeble. The league will take an active part in the campaign next fall.

Mrs. William Johns Demented. GANDY, Neb., July 22 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Mrs. William H. Johns, residing about ten miles north of this place, became violently insane and will be taken to Norfolk tomorrow. She has been demented for some time, but has been gradually growing worse, and is more violent with her own family than with strangers.

Burt County Veterans to Meet. TEKAMAH, Neb., July 22 .- (Special to The Bee.)-The Burt County Veterans association has named Tekamah as the place and August 15, 16 and 17 as the time for hold ng the sixth annual meeting. A big time is expected.

Cost Him an Arm. BEAVER CITY, July 22 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-While out hunting yesterday George Denham, 15 years old, lost his right arm at the elbow by the careless hand. ling of a shotgun.

The leopards give two performances at Courtland beach today,

BEEF STEERS SCARCE AND UNSTEADY

Not Enough on Sale to Establish Quotations -Under Grades Much the Same-Hogs Regain a Nickel Under Light Offerings.

SATURDAY, July 21. The week closed with a light run of stock, there being only 850 head of cattle, 4,300 head of hogs and 247 head of sheep, as against 541 head of cattle, 6,838 head of hogs and 596 head of sheep on Saturday of last week. Taking the week as a whole the receipts have averaged rather light in both cattle and hogs, there being a heavy falling off as compared with the previous week The following will show totals for the week,

Receipts this week. 8.829 40.101 2,900
Receipts last week. 16.294 64.874 1,620
Same week last year. 10.116 22,791 2.827
Same week 1892. 10.676 32.234 725 CATTLE-There were very few dressed beef steers here, in fact hardly enough to make a market or establish prices. There were no very choice cattle. One small bunch brought \$3.90, which was the highest price paid. The market did not show any material change. There were close to ten loads of cows on the market, most of them being rather common. The market was steady, with no very heavy demand. Prices ranged very low, owing to the quality of the offerings. The offerings of calves were libofferings. eral and the market lower. The ranged mostly from \$1.25 to \$2.25. The sales highest bid on the best yeal calves was only

As usual on a Saturday the market on stockers and feeders was not very active. Prices were about steady with yesterday, but dealers are generally figuring a decline of from 30c to 50c, as compared with ten days ago. The decline has been the heaviest on the light and common grades.

HOGS-Slightly improved markets in the cast and the light receipts had the effect of raising the hog market at this point 5c. There was a pretty fair demand on the part of both packers and shippers and the trade was quite active at the opening. While at one time the trade slowed up and looked a little weak, the hogs were finally all sold in good season at the advance noted above. The majority of the sales were made at from \$4.75 to \$4.80, as against \$4.70 to \$4.75 yesterday. The week closes just 5c higher than it was at the close of last week. The market touched the highest point of the weak on Tuesday, when heavy hogs sold at from \$4.95 to \$5.05.

SHEEP - The sheep market was about steady, with a fair demand and moderate steady, with a fair demand and moderate receipts. Some common mixed sheep brought \$2.25, while some choice lambs brought \$3.75. These prices were generally considered about 50c lower than the market of a week ago. Fair to good natives are quotable at \$2.75@3.15; fair to good westerns, \$2.50@2.75; common and stock sheep, \$7.75.60. \$1.75@2.25; good to choice lambs, \$2.50@

Receipts and Disposition of Stock. Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock, p. m., July 21, 1891; RECEIPTS.

Cattle			Head.
			87
Hogs		63	4,35
Sheep			24
Horses and Mules		2	4
DISPOSIT	TION.		
Buyers.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing Co	** **	19	
The G. H. Hammond Co	22	1.073	0.000
Swift & Co	223	1.183	24
The Cudahy Packing Co.	179	394	2004 10
John P. Squire & Co		610	
Kingan		546	20010
Cudahy Bros		4.55	
Cleveland	***	271	244 64
Wallwark	** **		221
N. Rothschild			1
Lobman	33		21/2
L. Becker	3		** **
Powell	100		
Shippers and feeders	168		
Left over	226	20190	
dere oversomment	200	20000	
Total	870	4,551	248

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. There Was a More Liberal Demand for

Cattle Yesterday. CHICAGO, July 21.—About 700 cattle arrived oday, and the total for this week reaches 36,500 head, as against 27,508 head last week, and 57,372 head a year ago. There was a morliberal demand and nominally a steady market at yesterday's quotations, or at a decline from last week's prices of from 10c to 25c. An un usually large proportion of this week's shipments have been shipped east alive. Today's receipts of hogs were estimated at

14,000 head, making 114,000 head for the week or 72,000 head more than last week, and 10,000 head more than a year ago. In addition to the 14,000 head received today there were from 13,000 to 14,000 stale hogs, making the supply actually on sale 27,000 head. That is an unusually heavy load for a Saturday, but there was an active demand, and instead of the expected weakness the market had a firmer tone. Sales were quick at from \$4.50 to \$5.10 for poor to prime, and from \$4.85 to \$5.05 was obtained for the bulk. This would indicate an advance of 5c. Light weights are now about on a parity with heavy grades, and it looks as though the lights would sell at a premium in the near future. head more than a year ago. In addition to the

future.

There was no radical change in the prices of sheep and lambs. There was a light inquiry for the former at from \$1.25 to \$3.60, and for the latter at from \$2.75 to \$4.60. This week's receipts aggregate about 29,999 head, or 3.500 head less than for last week, and 10,600 head less than a very agg. han a year ugo. Recelpts—Cattle, 700 head; calves, 200 head; nogs, 14,000 head; sheep, 500 head.

Kansas City Live Stock Market. KANSAS CITY July 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market slow and steady; Texas steers, \$2,306,2.5; Texas cows, \$1,3562.00; atockers and feeders, \$2,5062.00; atockers and feeders, \$2,5062.00. HOGS—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market 5670c higher; bulk of sales, \$1,5564,490; heavies, \$4,8564,592; packers, \$4,8564,492; mixed, \$4,8564.90; lights, \$4,7564.85; Yorkers, \$4.8064.80; pages, \$4,8564.80; pages, \$4,8564.80; (P4.85; pigs. 44.56(P4.80. SHEEP-Receipts. 200 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady.

St. Louis Live Stock Market ST. LCUIS, July 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900 head, glopments, 255 head; market stronger for handy stock; prices not quotably changed from yesterlay. yesterday.

HOGS-Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market steaty and active; packers, 4,555 5.9; butchers, 5,000%,95; Yorkers, 44,90%5.00. The week closed with prices about as last week.

SPEEP—Receipts, 10% head; shipments, 900 head; market quiet, nominal.

Stock in Sight. Record of receipts of live stock at the four principal markets for Saturday, July 21, 1894; South Omaha Cattle Hoga Sheet Chicago 700 14,000 26 Kansas City 2,000 3,000 26 St. Louis 1,000 2,000 10 Total 6.370 24,255 1,047

Liverpool Market. LIVERPOOL, July 21.—WHEAT—Close, dulf demand poor; holders offer moderately; No. California, 48 9\d0484 10\d0491; red western, spring is 9\d0748 10\d0491; red western winter, 4s foods CORN-Steady: demand moderate; new mixed, spot, 3s 11d; California brewing barley, 23s 649

25s 6d.
FLOUR—Spring patents, 5s 3d.
FLOUR—Spring patents, 5s 3d.
PROVISIONS—Beef, extra India mess, 6ss 3d.
Pork, prime mess, 7os. Bacon, long and short clear, 55 lbs., 38s; long clear, 45 lbs., 37s. Lard, prime western, 35s 3d.
RUTTER—Finest, 70s; good, 58s nominal, CHEESE—American finest, nominal, TALLOW—23s 6d. Kansas City Markets,

KANSAS CITY, July 21.—WHEAT—Slow, &c lower; No. 2 hard, 444444%; No. 2 red, 44444%; No. 3 red, 44444%; No. 3 red, 44444%; No. 3 red, 44444%; No. 2 mixed, 45c lower at 356 354c; No. 2 white, 384675c.

OATS—Slow, but firmer; No. 2 mixed, 25626%; No. 2 white, nominally 25c, BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 12615c; dairy, 12614c.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 1,000 bu.; corn, none Oll Markets. OIL CITY, Pa., July 22.—National Transit certificates opened at \$25; highest, \$35; lowest, \$35; closed, \$35; shipments, \$7.846 bbis; rums, \$2.724 bbis.

PITTSIURG, Pa., July 22.—National Transit certificates opened at \$35; closed at \$35; highest, \$356; lowest, \$3; no sales.

Sugar Market. NEW YORK, July 21.—SUGAB-Raw, quiet See the performing but steady; fair refining, 1%c; centrifugat, se Courtland beach today.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday.

CHICAGO, July 21 .- Wheat closed without the slightest appearance of rallying, although at the lowest price known since the present system of trading commenced, September finishing with a loss of 3c. Corn closed %c higher, cats %c higher and provisions with but little change.

In wheat there was a very moderate trade, the price keeping within from 16c to 16c range. There was free liquidation by longs and not much demand outside the buying by shorts. The weakness was due largely to the lower cables, the decline in outside markets and the disappointing experts for the week. The weather abroad was said to be mproving, and this was also a minor factor, Liberal receipts at winter wheat points and talk of prospects of some kind of a settlement of the elevator troubles were influences that cut considerable of a figure with the course of the market. The continued favorable reports where threshing is in pro-gress was something of a factor, showing a much larger yield than expected. Exports of wheat and flour were very moderate-256,000 bu. The market grew weaker again near the closing hour, influenced by the break at Minneapolis, and the liberal estimates received here for Monday—401 ears.

Corn was quiet within from %e to ½e range. The market was easy early with

wheat, but reacted later on light offerings and fair demand. Oats were easy early with wheat and corn, but firmed up, closing at the top on good buying and unfavorable lows crop reports. The range was %e for September. Provisions were very dull, but steady on

the steady live hog market. Compared with last night September pork and ribs are un-changed and September lard 2½c higher. Freights slow; a load of corn was taken at to Buffalo.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 461 cars; corn. 245 cars; oats, 85 cars; hogs, 27,000 head, with 125,000 head next week. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	Hagh.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.No. 2 July Sept Dec Corn No. 2	5496634 58	53 5436 68	5234 5434 57364532	5234013 5434013 573403
July Sept Oct May Oats No. 2	42% 42% 41% 37% 37%	4234 4254 4234 3734	42% 42% 41% 37%	425 425 425 375
July Aug Sept May. Pork per bbl	34 27% 27% 27% 31	84 28 275(676 3136	32% 27% 27% 31	32% 27% 27% 31%
July Sept. Lard. 100 10a	12 50	12 55	12 50	$^{12\ 50}_{12\ 55}$
July Sept Short Ribs-	6 82% 6 82%	6 85 6 85	6 8236 6 8239	6 85 6 85
July Sept	6 52%	6.55	6 52%	6 60 6 5234

FLOUTE—Winter patents, \$2,9072.90; winter straights, \$2.4062.59; spring patents, \$3.10673.69; spring straights, \$2.4062.59; spring patents, \$3.10673.69; spring straights, \$2.2062.50; bakers, \$1,5062.00. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 521,4054%; No. 3 spring, nominal, No. 2 red, 521,4654%; No. 3 spring, CORN—No. 2, 424,40; No. 3 yellow, 43c, OATS—No. 2, nominal; No. 2 white, \$56256; RYF—No. 2, 40c. EARLEY—No. 2, 40c. EARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, nominal; No. 4, 45c.

4. 43c.
4. 43c.
5. Land Selet - No. 1, \$1.2161.28,
FLAN SEIGI - Prime, \$5.10,
FROVISIONS - Mess park, per bbl., \$12.4569
12.57c; lard, per 190 lbs., \$6.82566.85; short ribs,
sides (losse), \$6.62566.65; dry satted shoulders
(boxel), \$6.6066.125; short clear sides (boxel),
\$6.87567.50.

WHISKY Distillers' finished goods, per gal. \$1.22. The following were the receipts and shipments Articles. Receipts | Shipments 8,000 72,000 140,000 82,000 3,000 1,000 On the Produce exchange today the butter market was unchanged; creamery, 12%@17c; diary, 11@14%c. Eggs, unchanged; 9@10c.

St. Louis General Market. T. LOUIS, July 21.—FLOUR—Ensier \$2.70@2.80; exten famey, \$2.40@2.50; famey, 2.25; charge, \$1.70@1.80. 2.25. chater, \$1.76(1.9).

WHEAT-Lest 12874c on heavy receipts and foreign news, No. 2 red, cash, 494c; July, 45-ac; Angust, 45-ac; September, 504ac; December, 514ac; Cohn-Hell up in spite of bearish crop news, but lost 4ac; No. 2 mixed, cash, 39c; July, 394c; September, 395c; Lucember, 34c; May, 34ac; Coars-quiet and easter; No. 2, cash and July, 25c; August, 274c; September, 274ac.

125. August, 274c; September, 274ac.

125. No. 2, 4ac bil regular.

BARLEY-No. trading.

BHAN-614614c, cist track.

FLAN SEED-1096856.

TIMOTHY SEED-41096859.

TIMOTHY SEED-41096859.

TIMOTHY SEED prime to choice timothy, 19.00g; 11.50.

19.00g 11.30.
F.TTEER Firm: fancy Elgin creamery, 19c; eparator creamery, 196746c.
FGC18-Firm at 7½c.
LEA1-Stronger at 43.15.
SFERTER 4-17.2.
COLN MEAL-42.20g 2.25.

COUNTY MILE 2007.22 WHISKY-81.22 COUTTON THES-80C, BAGGING-697%. PROVISIONS—Quiet, steady. Pork, standfrd mess, jobbing at \$13.10. Lard, prime to choice steam, \$6.67%.06.77%. Dry salt meats and bacon, uneranged.

RECURITYS—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 223,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

Minneapolis July 21.—The new crop futures of wheat sold down today 1½027c, and cash 1½c. There was no other reason for a decline than such reasons as have existed for some time past, particularly in the clange from heat to cool weather in the northwest. There is too much old wheat in the market, with the new crop coming in very freely, for prices to be sustained, and although they are very low dealers profess to see nothing but speculative advances to improve the markets for some time to come, at least. Receipts in the northwest continue to be liberal since the railroads began to run freight freely. Trade was mostly of a local character. Close: July, 56c; September, 535%c; December, 55c. On track; No. 1 bard, 60½c; No. 1 northern, 58½c; No. 2 northern, 57c. Receipts, 119,093 bu; slipments, 25,560 bu.

The flour market was easy; demand fair and sellers asked from \$3.2563.56 for patients, \$2.067 bu.; Shipments, \$7.05 blobs, for the twenty-four hours; shipments, 41,174 bbls.

Coffee Market.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.—COFFEE—Options opened dull at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, closing inactive and weak under local selling at 5 to 10 points net decline; sales, 5,250 bags, including: July, 315,15915-29. August, 114,69; September, 413,20014-69. October, 413,47; December, 413, Spot coffee, Rio, dull and neminal; No. 7, 515-52; midd, dull; Cordova, 312,050; 19-25; warehouse deliveries, 2,39 bags; New York stock today, 114,664 bags; United States, 213,096 bags; attact visible for the United States, 213,096 bags; attact visible for the United States, 357,265 bars, against 427,236 bags last year.

SANTOS, July 21.—Market weak; good average, nominal; receipts, 10,000 bags; stock 5,000 bags. HAMILURG, July 21.—Market quiet; prices unchanged to tepps lower; sales, 8,000 bags. HAVRE, July 21.—Market quiet, unchanged; closed quiet at 44f decline; sales, 11,000 bags.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 21.—Market prices unchange, 8541 receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; stock, 112,000 bags.

London Crop Review.

London, July 21.—The weather at the beginning of the week was unseitled, but later it improved. A full average yield of wheat is expected. The white sorts were easier, Red was from 3d to 6d lower. The depression was due to the finer weather, better crop news from France and Ruseia, and the weathers in America. Californian, prompt delivery, was queted at 2s per quarter, and red winter stoamer cargies, July and August delivery, at 21s 3d. Plour was slow and easy for both spot and shipment, Prices were down 3d. Corn was weak on the weather. Beselves pressed their offerings at 6d decline. Mixed American was held too high larrley was 4d casier, owing to the weather. Outs were quiet but firm, owing to the scant supply.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21. COTTON-Quiet; cales, 36 bales; receipts, 37 bales; experts conti-ent, 37 bales; stock 45.85 bale; Futures sleady; 26.99 bid.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—COTTON—Quiet, middling, 7c; receipts, 38 bules; shipments, 121 bales; stock, 19.281 bales; saice, 15 bales; saice, 15 bales.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—COTTON—Dult; middling, 7 1-16c; saics, 199 bales; receipts, none; shipments, 800 bales; stock, 26,000 bales.

New York Dry Goods Market. NEW YORK, July 21.—During the morning hours there was an irregular demand for aperad-orders, by mail and wire, but otherwise the business was of the limited projections usual to Saturday. Printing cloths, quiet and stacily at 2%c. Full River sales for the week, 412.039 pieces; production, 195.050 pieces; stock, 714.050 pieces;

See the performing lions aft. and eve.

ERA OF CONFIDENCE SELMS GENERAL

Changes Contingent on a New Tariff Already Anticipated-Failure of the Debs Strike Removes a Constant Menace to the Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.-Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street During the past week inactivity in Wall street affairs has been the rule and not the exception. The amount of transactions in stocks have been very limited; the professional operators think a duli market a good occasion for summer recreation and have availed themselves of the opportunity. "There can be no question that the pre-ponderant feeling in the steek market is decidedly 'builish.' This tendency is not a mere transient whim. It is the result of a fixed conviction that, at the present prices and under existing conditions, the leading stocks are a cheap investment. This feeling has been steadily gaining ground for some time past, and hence the difficulty some time past, and hence the difficulty the bears' have found in making any impression on prices. No systematic effort has been made to turn this feeling to account, first because certain uncertainties have stood in the way, and next because it has seemed likely that, when those obstacles were removed, prices would rise almost without any effort on the part of holders. The larger holders of stocks are therefore willing to rest on their holdings, waiting until the summer absentees return from the country, with the prospect that, in the meantime, conditions will continue to improve and that September may find the market ready for a brisk upward movement.

the meantime, conditions will continue to improve and that September may find the market ready for a brisk upward movement.

"It must be concelled that some very material improvements in the general condition of affairs have lately occurred. We are close on the termination of the twelve months of suspense connected with tariff legislation. Whether the present crisis in that question ends in the emetament of the bill or in its defeat matters little to the immediate welfare of business, If the bill becomes law preparations have already been made in our industries for giving effect to the lower duties with the minimum of disturbance to manufacturers. If it is defeated both sides will concede that, at least, no present injury, but rather an immediate stimulus, must result to domestic interests at large. From this point of view Wall street takes comparatively little interest in the failure of the joint committee of the two houses to reach an agreement on this measure.

"The end of the Debs strike has contributed to a great strengthening of confidence in the fauture of the transportation intergests. The constant attitude of threat held by some of the unions and the increasing violence of their strikes has been a steadily growing element of distrust in this class of investments, not only at home, but also in the forcism markets for our securities. These unions have now put forth all the force they could summon in order to measure their strength with that of the rall-roads. They declared in advance that failure would mean not only present defeat, but also the final overthrow of at least the strike as a method of warfare. They are defeated most utterly, and that in a way which makes it certain that the unions can never deminate the rallroads except through the overthrow of the armed power not only of the cities and the states, but also of the United States. This settlement is of immeasurable value not only to the railroads, but also to the entire vast interests dependent upon the railroads for the sufe and regular trans

ing conditions of our 175,000 miles of railroad.

"The gold export bughear has vanished,
Legitlmate shipments to Europe have
virtually ceased, and the rates for sterling
exchange have begun to show a downward
tendency. Money has become such a complete 'drug' at the European centers that
the banks there want no more gold, and
prefer that their American balances should
remain here when New York will pay a
trifle more interest than can be carned at
home. From London advices report a
marked increase of interest in American
securities, arising from their low prices as
compared with other investments, and also
from the failure of the labor power as
against the railroads, and also from the
near settlement of the tariff legislation,
which naturally is there construed as pregnant with a great future expansion of our
commerce and a consequent benefit to our
railroads.

commerce and a consequent benefit to our railroads.

"The forthcoming reports of the railroads show a material falling off in gross earnings, which is no more than might be expected from the strike stoppage of traffic, Allowing for this special loss and for the interruptions to traffic for now some weeks, connected with the coal strikes, the gross carnings for the expired portion of this year must be regarded as better than could have been expected under the existing depression, and warrant the contention held by many that the state of business at the interior has not been so unsatisfactory as it has been found at the seaboard cites."

MONEY ABUNDANT IN LONDON.

Rates Believed to Have Touched the Low-

LONDON, July 22.-Money during the week was abundant and it is believed that the rates have touched the lowest point. Already a hardening tendency of a precautionary nature has been observed. The gold coming here is all absorbed by the continent. The upward movement must, continent. The upward movement must, however, be slow and will depend greatly upon the condition of business in the United States. At the Stock exchange business reached its lowest ebb. The uncertainty with regard to the American tariff stops speculation. Foreign securities were quiet, but prices were maintained. Favorable dividend announcements had a good influence on English railway securities. The American market was dull throughout the week and there was no disposition to operate. The decreases were: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, ½; Atchison shares, 1%; Denver & Rio Grande, pfd., ½, and Union Pacific and Northern Pacific each %.

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